



Flaxton Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR

1960

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF FLAXTON

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1960

FLAXTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

F. J. PULLEYN, J.P.

(Ex-officio member of Health Committee)

Vice Chairman:

J. S. IMISON

(Ex-officio member of Health Committee)

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members: J. S. IMISON (Chairman)
P. H. Whitfield, J.P. (Vice Chairman)
F. M. Beanland
H. B. Brook, J.P.
H. T. Buttress
Mrs. D. A. Dryland
Mrs. D. Dudding
W. Jackson
J. B. McGibbon
J. R. Robinson, J.P.
J. G. D. Shaw
Mrs. M. M. Starkey
J. E. Sweeting
J. S. P. Walker
W. Wing

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector (Wholetime)

L. B. PARKER, M.B.E., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Certificates held:

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health:

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) City and Guilds of London Finalist.
- (d) Certificates, Building Construction, Technical Drawing etc.

Other Appointments held:

Surveyor.
Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

Additional Public Health Inspectors (Wholetime)

G.A.W. HEPPELL, M.C., A.I.Hsg., C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health:

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Institute of Housing in Housing Management.

M. DODSWORTH, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

National Certificate in Building.

W.E.M. NIXON, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health:

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

CLERICAL STAFF

J.W. Medd	(Chief Clerk)
Mrs. H.M. Clarke	(Clerical Assistant)
Mrs. I. Harben	(Clerical Assistant)
Miss W. Prankett	(Shortland Typist)
Miss A. Street	(General Clerk)



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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1960

To The Chairman & Members of the Flaxton Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1960 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

As pointed out in previous reports, the rapid growth in housing and population has been a feature of the district recently. 1960 represents an increase in population of over 10% of the 1959 population, probably the largest increase of any single year. For the first time over 500 births have occurred in the district. The statistics which are normally taken to be a guide to the healthiness of the people are all favourable, but there is an obvious exception. I refer to the high number of stillbirths. Only 3 of the 20 stillbirths were domiciliary, whereas about half the total births are domiciliary. This would suggest that abnormalities of pregnancies are discovered efficiently and delivery in hospital arranged. An analysis of causes of hospital stillbirths was recently made, but no evidence was found of any specific factor. There is always the probability when dealing with small figures such as the number of stillbirths over the past five years that chance may well be the sole cause. An example of this variation is seen in the number of illegitimate births, where a similar swing in numbers is seen. The position will, however, need careful watching.

Incidence of infectious disease was comparatively light, this being a year of low incidence of measles, but some dysentery caused a considerable outbreak at Clifton Hospital, with cases occurring in the vicinity. During the investigation of each notified case it became evident that many cases occur which do not seek medical advice and consequently are not notified. These cases are of course responsible for spread of the disease probably to a greater extent than those which are notified.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH

	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and par. diseases	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm - stomach	2	1	2	6	1	5	5	5	5	1
11. " " - lung, bronchus	5	1	3	1	6	-	9	1	10	2
12. " " - breast	-	4	-	6	-	5	-	3	-	4
13. " " - uterus	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	5	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	6	6	7	14	9	19	11	10	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	2
16. Diabetes	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	21	21	8	10	13	18	15	23	15	20
18. Coronary diseases, angina	20	7	25	20	22	14	27	22	29	24
19. Hypertension with heart disease	10	7	5	9	3	12	1	5	4	7
20. Other heart diseases	32	43	26	36	22	49	13	30	20	29
21. Other circulatory diseases	9	7	5	10	5	5	4	4	7	4
22. Influenza	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	3	1	6	4	3	6	12	2	7	3
24. Bronchitis	8	1	5	3	12	5	8	2	12	3
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	3	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	-	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	13	8	9	7	8	8	8	10	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	5	9
34. All other accidents	5	2	2	1	6	2	1	3	2	-
35. Suicide	1	-	1	1	2	1	4	-	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	151	131	120	136	128	147	141	133	141	135

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Many of the Health Services carried out by the County Council as Local Health Authority are administered by the Area Health Sub-Committee which meets quarterly at Easingwold. The Flaxton R.D.C. is represented on this body.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Details of Officers are listed at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of milk, water and effluents are carried out for the Council by the County Public Health Laboratory, Messrs. T. Fairley & Partners of Leeds, and the Laboratory of the Rivers Board at Wakefield.

AMBULANCE

The Ambulance Station serving the area is situate at Haxby. Telephone number - day or night, YORK 68181.

DISTRICT NURSE/MIDWIVES

A District Nursing Service covers the area and the Nurses and the districts they cover are as follows:

Clifton Without & Rawcliffe

Nurse Southam, 26 Melton Avenue, Clifton, York.	Telephone: York 54714
Nurse Gibson, 15 Bowness Drive, Shipton Road, York.	Telephone: York 56099

Haxby, Wigginton & Skelton

Nurse Plowman, 24 Calf Close, Haxby.	Telephone: York 68594
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Huntington, Earswick & New Earswick

* Nurse Atkinson, 1 Rowan Place, New Earswick, York.	Telephone: York 68280
and	
Nurse Vale, 132 North Moor, Huntington, York.	Telephone: York 68194

Buttercrambe, Bossall, Claxton, Harton, Heworth, Holtby, Gate Helmsley, Upper Helmsley, Osbaldwick, Sand Hutton, Stockton-on-Forest and Warthill

Nurse Emerson, 4 Vyner Street, Haxby Road, York.	Telephone: York 22068
and	
Vacancy	

Flaxton, Strensall, Towthorpe & Lilling

* Nurse Henderson, Armordale, Station Road, Flaxton.	Telephone: Flaxton Moor 265
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PART-TIME RELIEF NURSES

Mrs. L. Denton, 8 Park Terrace, New Earswick, York.

Mrs. H.C. Denton, 25 Calf Close, Haxby, York.	Telephone: York 68607
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HEALTH VISITORS

It has been the County Council policy for some time to separate the duties of health visitors from nursing and midwifery in the more populated parts of the Riding. Only Nurse Henderson and Nurse Atkinson carry out the combined duties within the area. The remainder of the district is covered for health visiting by four full time nurses. These are:

Nurse Tindall, 5 Elmfield Avenue, Malton Road, York.	Clifton, Rawcliffe & New Earswick.
Nurse Withey, 9 Tang Hall Lane, York.	Heworth, Osbaldwick, Murton, Bossall, Claxton, Gate Helmsley, Harton, Holtby, Upper Helmsley, and Warthill.
Nurse Murgatroyd, 13 St. Peter's Grove, York. Tel. No. York 23876.	Haxby, Wigginton, Skelton and Strensall Camp.
Nurse Dale, 19 Garth Way, New Earswick, York.	Huntington, Stockton-on-Forest, Sand Hutton.

VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

Bulmer Area - Total Population - 57,420

No. of births in the Area in 1960	-	1025
No. of children vaccinated against smallpox	-	601
No. of children immunised against diphtheria (primary) in 1960	-	1136
- do - (booster) in 1960	-	561
- do - whooping cough in 1960	-	838

It would appear anomalous that more children were immunised against diphtheria than were actually

born in the year. The explanation lies in the use by the local authority of the combined vaccine in place of separate vaccine for diphtheria and whooping cough. The combined vaccine is used at an earlier age than the single vaccine; consequently more children were inoculated during the year. I had been concerned at the fall in the proportion of children immunised against diphtheria over the years 1957-58-59, the percentage being 89, 75, 69 respectively, but in my opinion the reason was again due to a previous decision on the Minister's advice to change from combined vaccine to single ones.

It is a popular procedure with General Practitioners to combine immunisation against tetanus but as yet no official blessing is bestowed upon this procedure, although many local authorities are in favour of this. Further, in other countries immunisation against poliomyelitis is combined with these injections, thus reducing still further the number of injections our younger generation are having to suffer. It is, however, surprising how stoically young children bear with the number of injections which are given - one even finds 5 year olds who say they enjoy them.

Over 90% of our young children are vaccinated against poliomyelitis, and the response in older people has been quite good, especially where facilities have been made available at places of employment. It is gratifying that no case of polio occurred during the year, the only cases occurring in the Bulmer Area since commencement of vaccination in 1956 were 2 cases in 1958, neither of which had been vaccinated.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is organised throughout the Bulmer Area from the Health Office at Easingwold. It has not been possible to provide the extension of this service to include the Family Help Service, i.e. where a help is employed to take over all domestic duties in the absence of the sick wife, nor is a night sitter service provided as is the case in more densely populated areas.

Applicants for domestic help agree to pay the full charge of 3/- per hour (increased to 4/- from the 2nd January, 1961) or are assessed according to means. Domiciliary confinement cases take priority, but the bulk of cases helped are the aged and chronic sick persons.

Cases helped in 1960:

Maternity	-	9
Tuberculosis	-	1
Chronic sick-aged	-	86
Others	-	19

Total hours worked by domestic helps - 21,154

16 people paid the standard charge but many cases arise where the applicant finds help privately at less cost than the full charge. The National Assistance Board contributes 5/- where the applicant is in receipt of a supplementary allowance and this sum is then paid to the County Council weekly. Scope exists for a streamlining of this procedure which is wasteful in time and expense. It appears that attempts to eliminate this system have been made over a considerable period but so far without success.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Whilst little of a spectacular nature is done in this field, nevertheless if the efforts of the many whose work in this field were to be considered, the total would be impressive. Much of the work of doctors, nurses, health inspectors and other workers is health education - effective since it is given on an individual basis. Considerable use is made of printed material, leaflets etc., the material supplied by the Central Council for Health Education being particularly useful.

CARE COMMITTEE

The Bulmer Area Care Committee is reimbursed expenditure from County Council funds up to a maximum of £10 per 1,000 population.

Hitherto its main function has been to assist cases of tuberculosis. Later its scope was enlarged to include all cases of illness. Ministry grants are not made but help with food, clothing and fuel and in other ways is available to those in need. It is also able to provide a chiropody service to the aged, and at the time of writing this extension is being arranged.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

<u>Place</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>District Served</u>
Village Hall, Haxby.	Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	Haxby and Wigginton.
Folk Hall, New Earswick.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	New Earswick, Huntington and Earswick.
Parish Hall, Strensall.	First and third Thursdays in each month at 2.30 p.m.	Strensall.
(M) Strensall Camp	Every four weeks on Tuesday at 10 a.m.	Strensall Camp Civilian Personnel.
Social Hall, Bell Farm Avenue, Huntington Road.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Huntington Road.
(M) Memorial Hall, Huntington.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Huntington Village.
(M) Village Hall, Stockton-on-Forest	Every fourth Wednesday, 2 p.m.	Stockton-on-Forest.
(M) Village Hall, Sand Hutton	Four weekly, Friday, 2 p.m.	Sand Hutton.
(M) The Vicarage, Skelton.	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.	Skelton.
(M) Church Hall, Osbaldwick.	Alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Osbaldwick, Heworth Without.
(M) Church Hall, Clifton.	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.	Clifton Without, Rawcliffe.
(M) Heworth Cricket Pavilion	Every fourth Wednesday	Heworth, Stockton Lane.

(M) Denotes Mobile Clinic Sessions.
Ante-Natal facilities are available, if required, at all these sessions.

COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	11	13	28	17
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	6	6	2	4	1
Erysipelas	-	1	1	-	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	13	23	1	100
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	-
Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	1	342	219	273	18
Whooping Cough	31	9	-	13	27

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	-	-	-	-	-	1 ♂	-	-
35 to 45 years	-	-	-	-	1 ♂	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	2	-	-	-	1 ♂	-	-	-
65 years and upwards	-	-	-	-	3 ♂	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	1	-	2	5	1	-	-

♂ Patients in Fairfield Sanatorium not resident in the area.

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases			Deaths		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
1956	12	3	15	3	-	3
1957	10	1	11	1	-	1
1958	9	3	12	2	-	2
1959	3	3	6	6	-	6
1960	3	2	5	6	-	6

FLAXTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT - 1960

ERRATA

PAGE 13

- Line 31. Delete "tend" and insert "cease".
- Line 33. Delete "made" and insert "met".
- Line 51. Between "increased" and "demand", insert "rate".

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

1960

1960

General University Budget	\$1,000,000
Department of Economics	\$100,000
Faculty Salaries	\$250,000
Student Grants	\$150,000
Research Grants	\$100,000
Administrative Expenses	\$50,000
Library	\$50,000
Travel	\$50,000
Postage	\$50,000
Telephone	\$50,000
Electricity	\$50,000
Water	\$50,000
Gas	\$50,000
Insurance	\$50,000
Other	\$50,000

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1960

To the Chairman & Members of the Flaxton Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you a report for the year ended 31st December, 1960, relating to work with which my Department has been concerned during the year.

There are no particularly outstanding matters to which I would especially wish to draw your attention. Generally speaking, it has been a year of activity, and the work of the Department, as indeed the work of the Council generally, has increased appreciably, as it has in fact increased year by year for some considerable time. It will be noted that the estimated population at the end of the year was over 28,000. Speculative building development has continued to take place, and a considerable number of houses has been erected. In fact, between 700 and 800 were completed in the twelve months. I think Town Planning has an important role to play in a number of ways where development on this scale is being undertaken. I have made a few comments on this subject on page 19.

The general services provided by your Council have been maintained with no complaints other than the usual and normal minor problems which arise in day to day working, but it is important to note that the rapid and extensive development which is continuing in your area does tend to the situation whereby your services generally are overloaded, and enlarged, increased or improved services tend to be carried out after overloading has taken place. An example of this is the overloading of your sewage disposal plant, and although your Council gave full consideration to this problem, it was considered that provision should be made when schemes were before your Council for a period of five years estimated future requirements. The preparation of details, the obtaining of Ministry consents, the obtaining of tenders and the carrying out of works, including the stage by stage approvals required from your Council, make such undertakings somewhat prolonged, and the position tends to arise that if the additional works are not up to capacity when completed, they are rapidly nearing that stage. The extent to which provision should be made for future requirements in the extension, increasing or improvement of services is one of difficulty to your Committees, bearing in mind their anxiety not to unnecessarily expend money in expansion for development, the continuance of which is a matter of opinion and speculation. I have, however, mentioned in the past, a further point which I think ought to interest your Council, and that is should extensive new building development at any time tend to take place, and your Council is left with considerable arrears of extended services to undertake, there could well be a very unwelcome and sharp increase in the rates required to be levied, as this cost is made without a compensating increase in the rateable value.

The Regionalisation of water continues to be discussed, and I have had no reason during this particular year to revise the views I expressed in 1959 upon what I considered to be the unfortunate tendencies of those in authority to make larger and ever larger units of administration.

During the year under review, your Council has had to exercise its mind in respect of an application for boundary extension by an adjoining authority. Here again is further evidence of the continued policy of forming larger units. One would have thought that it would be considered equally important today as it used to be considered in past years, that the acid test of the adequacy of any organisation was the efficiency and economy with which it was administered. Unfortunately, there is ample evidence to indicate that this no longer an accepted standard for consideration. One cannot help feeling that if the John Citizen of this country were really to examine in detail the results of these greater organisations, they would be less tolerant of the proposals inflicted upon them. We do not know what the results of the Boundary Commission's enquiries will be, but I know your Council and the majority of your ratepayers do not feel any sense of elation at the prospect of forming part of a larger authority, but conversely find it difficult to believe that the result will not be one of increased demand for services, more remote from them, of no tangible increased efficiency.

I would once again take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Council for their co-operation and help which they have again so readily given to me during the year. I would also like to express my appreciation of the help your Medical Officer has always made available to me when required, and I would like to express to the Council how much I have appreciated the constant help of the staff of this Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. B. PARKER,

Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The only item I would comment upon under this heading is that although I drew attention last year to the year by year decrease in the average number of persons per house which is shown in Table No.3, there is shown in that Table for the year under review a slight increase on the previous year's average. I do not think this is due to an actual increased number of persons per house which has taken place in 1960, so much as being due to the much higher average estimated increase in population by the Registrar General, some of which increase may in fact be related to the previous year's increase. I think the tendency at present is for a continuation of the decline in this figure.

TABLE NO.1

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied</u>	<u>Population in Private Families</u>
1901 (Census)	6,924	1,216	5,741
1911 "	8,469	1,583	6,917
1921 "	9,820	1,888	8,054
1931 "	14,217	3,140	12,002
1951 "	20,395	5,155	17,832
1960 (Estimated 30.6.60)	28,290		

WATER SUPPLIES

I think there is little I need say upon this particular service of water distribution in your area. As has been reported previously, all inhabited properties in your area have a piped water supply available in the highway nearest to them, but I feel that it some satisfaction to know that as at the 31st December, 1960, there were in this area of over 28,000 population only 38 dwellinghouses which did not enjoy a piped supply of water.

We have had few complaints with regard to water during the year, but at peak periods of draw, there appears to be a falling off of pressure at the extreme limit of your Strensall supply and your Stockton-on-Forest supply, and some complaints were received as to low pressure and occasional shortage of water in the parish of Skelton, although this is a circuitous main from your boundary at Clifton through the parishes of Rawcliffe, Skelton, Wigginton, Haxby, New Earswick to your boundary central north of your area.

With regard to Rawcliffe and Skelton, I submitted a report to your Council some time ago, in which I referred to the considerable increase in demand due to building activities and industrial use of water in this area, and warning that a serious shortage could develop, possibly with very little warning, and recommending your Council to go forward immediately with the provision of a booster main. Your Council considered that in view of impending Regionalisation, this matter might be left in abeyance for the present. I respectfully advised against such a course, as I felt that no administration should always ignore, in considering any problem, impending changes in administration, bearing in mind that the responsibility is wholly theirs so long as they remain the responsible authority. I am pleased, however, to acknowledge that there has been no evidence of increasing shortage this particular year, but nevertheless the provision of additional mains capacity in this part of your Council's area is one which I consider requires to be urgently considered.

A reasonable number of bacteriological examinations of the water as supplied from the two bulk sources have been carried out during the year, and chemical examinations have also been obtained on both supplies. They have all been satisfactory, and typical reports both chemical and bacteriological are set out in the following pages.

I am never too happy, in connection with water, that we do all we might do in respect of waste elimination. The Council will remember that some few years ago, I sought approval to the purchase of one or two waste detector meter units. Your distribution mains are well provided with waste detector points, but we have only one waste detector meter unit, and the provision of one or two more would enable improved checking to take place. The staffing position has not made it possible to carry out house to house night testing which at one time we were able to undertake, and I think this is a problem that could be important and one which ought not to be overlooked by your Council.

We have had during the year comparatively few fractures in your distribution mains service, and these have been promptly repaired and dealt with with a minimum of inconvenience to your consumers. There is evidence of some corrosion in certain areas in your pre-war spun iron mains, but the bulk of your distribution service was I think fortunately laid in asbestos cement pipes, and we have had little or no trouble with these particular pipe lines. We had difficulty, your Council will remember, two or three years ago with corrosion of heavy quality lead communicating pipes and dezincification of ferrules and stop taps, which resulted in an appreciable waste of water. Arising from your consideration of this problem, the Council abandoned lead communicating pipes and thereafter made use of heavy gauge alkathene and replaced brass by gun metal ferrules and fittings. We have not during 1960 come across any further water waste arising from failures of this kind, either in the new type services or in the services previously laid.

TABLE SHOWING WATER SUPPLY POSITION IN EACH PARISH

PARISH	Total Houses	Total Popula- tion	PIPED WATER SUPPLY												WELL SUPPLY		BOREHOLE SUPPLY	
			YORK WATERWORKS CO.				RYEDALE WATER BOARD											
			DIRECT TO HOUSE		STANDPIPE		DIRECT TO HOUSE		STANDPIPE									
			HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.						
Bossall with Buttercrambe	40	127	-	-	-	-	35	111	-	-	-	5	16	-	-			
Claxton	59	187	-	-	-	-	58	183	-	-	-	1	4	-	-			
Clifton Without	1,064	3,362	1,064	3,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Earswick	83	262	83	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Flaxton	100	316	-	-	-	-	93	294	-	9	4	-	-	13	-			
Gate Helmsley	70	221	-	-	-	-	70	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Harton	28	89	-	-	-	-	27	86	-	-	-	-	-	1	3			
Haxby	830	2,623	830	2,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Heworth Without	503	1,590	503	1,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Holtby	32	101	-	-	-	-	31	98	-	-	-	1	3	-	-			
Huntington	2,205	6,399	2,025	6,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lilling	51	161	-	-	-	-	49	155	-	6	2	-	-	-	-			
Murton	120	379	119	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-			
New Earswick	738	2,332	738	2,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Osbalwick	909	2,871	908	2,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-			
Rawcliffe	921	2,911	921	2,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sand Hutton	51	161	-	-	-	-	50	158	-	-	-	1	3	-	-			
Skelton	265	838	261	826	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3			
Stockton-on-Forest	275	869	268	848	-	12	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-			
Strensall	384	1,214	-	-	-	-	378	1,195	-	-	-	-	19	-	-			
Camp	163	515	163	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Towthorpe	35	111	35	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Upper Helmsley	12	38	-	-	-	-	11	35	-	-	-	1	3	-	-			
Warthill	53	168	-	-	-	-	53	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wigginton	140	443	140	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL	8,951	28,290	8,058	25,471	6	18	855	2,704	5	15	25	76	2	6				

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF WATER

<u>Samples Taken</u>		<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	
<u>Chem.</u>	<u>Bact.</u>	<u>Chem.</u>	<u>Bact.</u>	<u>Chem.</u>	<u>Bact.</u>
2	9	2	6	-	3

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

YORK WATER

AUTHORITY OR SENDER: FLAXTON R.D.C.
L. Parker, 56 Bootham, York.

LAB. REF. NO.P.13351

NATURE OF SAMPLE: Tap, Haxby Hall Estate

REPORT

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 24 hours 37°C aerobically - per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 0 per 100 ml.
" " Bact. coli (type 1) 0 per 100 ml.
Other examinations -
Remarks -

(Signed) D.J.H. PAYNE.

.....

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION REPORTS

(T. Fairley & Partner, 101 Portland Crescent, Leeds, 1)

Samples taken 18.12.60

	<u>YORK WATER</u> (From Skelton parish)	<u>RYEDALE WATER</u> (From Holtby parish)
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Odour	None	None
Sediment	None	None
pH	7.0	7.2
Total Solids	335.2	337.2
Chlorides	24.5	18.5
Nitrates	2.9	4.2
Nitrites	N11	N11
Ammonia Free	0.08	0.04
Ammonia Albuminoid	0.08	0.04
Oxygen absorbed by Permanganate	0.75	N11
Hardness Temporary	166.0	194.0
Hardness Permanent	117.0	82.0
Hardness Total	283.0	276.0

These samples are of potable quality.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year under review, the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the parish of Sand Hutton was completed and brought into use. This system of sewerage will serve 37 of the 51 houses in the parish, the remainder being the scattered farms and isolated dwellings. Many local authorities in providing schemes of sewerage provide as part of the scheme what are known as free laterals. These are branches from the sewer which are laid at the cost of the Council and include the cost of connecting the drains from each property at the boundary. Some authorities go beyond this and re-drain each house and connect it to the sewer. This policy is not without its opponents amongst local authorities, and your Council has never provided free laterals or free re-draining of dwellinghouses. It would seem unfair in an area of this kind to undertake this additional work as part of the cost of a scheme, particularly bearing in mind that this is a post-war tendency, and in this area of pre-war schemes, the owner/occupiers of properties paid for their own connection. It has, of course, a considerable advantage in that it gets all properties connected to the new system of sewerage immediately and saves an enormous amount of work for officials in persuading, or by notice requiring, owners to connect their properties to the new system.

The reconstruction and enlargement of the new sewage disposal plant at Strensall which was provided in 1905 was completed during this particular year, and I think that one might say that the original works designed by a London firm of Consulting Engineers has fulfilled its purpose in dealing with sewage from this parish for 56 years.

Work was commenced during 1960 upon the enlargement of the sewage disposal works at Haxby. Upon completion, these works will deal with some 350,000 gallons per day, some three times their original designed capacity. This work is necessitated entirely by the extensive building development which has taken place in the parishes served by this scheme. Also, during the year, your Council reached agreement with the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust to take over their model village of New Earswick sewage disposal plant and certain sections of pipe line as public sewers. Arising out of this transfer of maintenance, additional works of improvement were put in hand by your Council which will improve the efficiency at these works. The Council will recall that in the agreement to take these works over, the principle was accepted that rather more than half the sewage from the village should be diverted from New Earswick disposal works and discharged to the Council's Haxby works, and also that at some future date not specified the existing New Earswick plant will be closed and the remaining properties in the village discharged to Haxby. This request arises from the fact that the village has been allowed to expand and develop right up to the boundaries of the disposal works site. It does not require an economist to point out the moral evidenced in this instance that more effective control of building development would have avoided the bringing into redundancy of costly plant and equipment, and in the case of New Earswick, the Council and all those others who may be interested, have a concrete example. I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Planning authority of the North Riding County Council to the urgent need to effectively control building development in your Council's area to avoid this kind of thing happening, and arising I think from my repeatedly drawing attention to this matter, the County have now prepared a Town Map for that part of this Council's area in which appreciable building development is taking place. I also submitted a report to your Council on this same danger in their consideration of the Town Map, and I trust sincerely that the Ministry of Housing & Local Government will not lose sight of this all important factor in considering the not inconsiderable efforts of building developers in their anxiety to push the Council, Planning Board, and the Ministry, to release more and more land for development. I feel I ought only to add in this connection that to bring some of the sewage disposal works of this Council into redundancy for this reason would give rise to very serious and costly alternative proposals which could well lead to the establishment of a centralised scheme which would appear to have little justification at the present time. The cost to the ratepayers of this Council of enlarging their sewage disposal plant and their numerous pumping stations is a heavy item of expenditure. It becomes more so as, as may well be the case in your area, certain pumping stations have to be scrapped including the rising mains which serve them, and replaced by new pumping stations and new rising mains, and I suggest to all concerned that development should be controlled to avoid this in every case unless development is vital and urgent and cannot reasonably be expected to be provided for elsewhere. I have made all these points before to your Council as well as to the North Riding Planning Authority, but I think there is little harm in recapitulating them here.

I would point out in connection with sewage disposal that of the 8951 houses in your area, 8203 are connected to modern and up to date sewers and sewage disposal plant, the remaining 748 houses being in the small villages which have not yet been sewered, or are represented by the isolated farms and farm cottages etc. of which there is always a fair number in a Rural District Council's area. The only parishes in your area which have not yet been provided with modern sewerage are Upper Helmsley having 12 houses in the parish; Towthorpe having 35 houses in the parish, ignoring the houses forming part of the Queen Elizabeth barracks which are efficiently sewered by the War Department, and which 35 houses are widely scattered over the parish; 57 houses at Lilling, the scheme for the sewer of which has been before the Ministry for some considerable time, and which is still held up largely by reason of the fact that this Council negotiated with the Malton Rural District Council for a joint scheme for the parishes of Lilling in this Council's area, and Sheriff Hutton with Cornborough in the area of the Malton Rural District Council, and I think it would be fair to say that had it not been for the repeated withdrawal of their proposals to go forward with such a scheme by Malton Rural District Council, this would have been completed some long time ago. The only other parish without a system of sewerage is that of Bossall-with-Buttercrambe. This parish comprises two villages, that of Bossall and that of Buttercrambe which are some two miles apart. The village of Bossall contains 11 houses whilst that of Buttercrambe 13 houses. There is no central provision for the disposal of sewage from the village of Bossall, but the Council installed some years ago a central sewage disposal plant into which some 7 of the 13 houses in Buttercrambe are connected. With the exception of the parish of Lilling, the other parishes are not capable of economically sewerage. I think it is interesting to note that the figure of 91.65% of the houses in this area are actually connected to the Council's sewerage system, and if one were to take houses in the various parishes which are sewered, including those isolated farms and farm cottages, 98.46% of the Council's area is at the present day sewered.

PROPERTIES SERVED BY SCHEMES OF SEWERAGE

Parish	Total Houses	Houses served by Scheme	Outfall of properties connected			Cesspools etc.
			Council's sewers and disposal works	City sewers	Old Sewers	
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe	40	12	12	-	-	28
Claxton	59	53	41	-	12	6
Clifton Without	1,064	1,056	18	1,038	-	8
Earswick	83	67	62	-	5	16
Flaxton	100	89	74	-	15	11
Gate Helmsley	70	64	52	-	7	11
Harton	28	25	12	-	12	4
Haxby	830	809	785	-	15	30
Heworth Without	503	453	259	208	-	36
Holtby	32	23	17	-	3	12
Huntington	2,025	1,974	1,953	-	21	51
Lilling	51	-	-	-	18	33
Murton	120	85	85	-	-	35
New Earswick	738	731	731	-	-	7
Osbaldwick	909	887	744	136	-	29
Rawcliffe	921	916	707	204	-	10
Sand Hutton	51	26	3	-	38	10
Skelton	265	252	252	-	-	13
Stockton-on-Forest	275	173	154	-	19	102
Strensall	384	377	377	-	-	7
Camp	163	-	163 W.D.	-	-	-
Towthorpe	35	-	-	-	-	35
Upper Helmsley	12	-	-	-	-	12
Warthill	53	38	33	-	-	20
Wigginton	140	93	84	-	9	47
TOTAL	8,951	8,203	6,618	1,586	174	573

SCHEDULE OF SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES IN THE AREA

Parishes Served	Length of Sewer Yards	Year of Installation	Outfall
Buttercrambe	70	1955	Council's works at Buttercrambe
Claxton	376	1952	Council's works at Claxton
Clifton Without	810	1927/1930	York sewers.
Earswick	695	1937	Council's works at Haxby.
Flaxton	1,825	1953	Council's works at Flaxton
Gate Helmsley	2,368	1954	Council's works at Gate Helmsley
Harton	1,027	1956	Council's works at Harton
Haxby	4,950	1937	Council's works at Haxby
S. Back Lane, Haxby	1,580	1938	Council's works at Haxby
Holtby	414	1956	Council's works at Holtby
Huntington	4,760	1937	Council's works at Haxby
Huntington Road	200	1938	Council's works at Haxby
New Earswick	(Rising main)	1960	Council's works at Haxby
Osbaldwick & Murton	3,710	1937/1960	Council's works at Osbaldwick
Rawcliffe	580	1935/1960	York sewers
Rawcliffe	2,650	1938	Council's works at Rawcliffe
Sand Hutton	715	1960	Council's works at Sand Hutton
Skelton	1,270	1938	Council's works at Rawcliffe
Skelton Ext.	490	1938/1959	Council's works at Rawcliffe
Stockton-on-Forest)	836	1953	Council's works at Stockton-on-Forest
Hopgrove)	282	1953	
Strensall	2,870	1919/1960	Council's works at Strensall
Warthill	637	1955	Council's works at Warthill
Wigginton	770	1937	Council's works at Haxby
Mill Lane, Wigginton	850	1951	Council's works at Haxby

DETAILS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS AND PUMPING STATIONS

DISPOSAL WORKS

Situation	Area of Land Acres	No. and size of filter beds	No. and capacity of settlement tanks
Buttercrambe	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 10' dia.	1 x 500 gallons
Claxton	1	1 x 29' dia.	1 x 2,250 gallons
Flaxton	1	1 x 34' dia.	2 x 2,500 gallons
Gate Helmsley	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 x 39' dia.	2 x 7,500 gallons
Harton	$1\frac{1}{5}$	1 x 20' dia.	1 x 1,000 gallons
Haxby (Wigginton, Earswick & Huntington)	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4 x 51' dia.	4 x 16,000 gallons
		2 x 94' dia.	2 x 35,850 gallons
Heworth (Beans)	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 9'6" dia.	2 x 250 gallons
Heworth (Galtres)	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 29' dia.	1 x 4,000 gallons
Holtby	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 18' dia.	2 x 1,560 gallons
New Earswick		Maintained by J.R.M.T.	
Park Avenue (New Earswick part)	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 25' dia.	2 x 3,000 gallons
Osbaldwick (Murton)	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 50' dia.)	2 x 9,000 gallons
		1 x 48'6" dia.)	2 x 11,700 gallons
		1 x 65'6" dia.)	
Rawcliffe (Skelton)	3	2 x 59' dia.)	2 x 25,000 gallons
		2 x 68'6" ")	1 x 37,000 gallons
Sand Hutton	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 25' dia.	1 x 4,450 gallons
Stockton-on-Forest	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 x 32' dia.	2 x 7,500 gallons
Strensall	3	2 x 47'6" dia.	1 x 28,000 gallons
Warthill	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 x 20' dia.	2 x 1,000 gallons

PUMPING STATIONS

Initial Letter	Situation	Horse Power of Pumps	Size of Pumps	Output - in gallons per minute
A	Landing Lane	6	4"	200
B	Westfield Lane	3	3"	100
C	Park Estate	3	3"	60
E	Mill Hill	16	5"	400
F	Earswick	4	3"	50
G	Meadowfields	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4"	250
H	Osbaldwick	12	4"	350
K	Fairfield	3	3"	120
L	Rawcliffe Lodge	$12\frac{1}{2}$	4"	280
M	Mental Hospital	3	3"	100
-	Rawcliffe Lane	3	3"	120
-	Bean's	3	2"	60
-	Park Avenue	2	3"	50
-	Hilbra Avenue	-	30 gallon ejector	-
-	Stockton-on-Forest	4	3"	75
-	Hopgrove Lane	5	3"	60
-	Warthill	-	30 gallon ejector	-
-	Strensall	3	3"	75
-	Holtby	2	15 gallon ejector	-
-	Sand Hutton	-	30 gallon ejector	-

SEWAGE

METHODS OF DISPOSAL - PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Properties connected to proper sewerage and sewage disposal plants:

- (a) Via Council's sewers to Council's disposal works ... 73.93%
- (b) Via Council's sewers to York City sewers ... 17.72% 91.65%

Properties connected to other means of disposal:

- (a) To old village sewers discharging to watercourse ... 1.95%
- (b) To cesspools, etc. ... 6.40% 8.35%

100.00%

REFUSE COLLECTION

I have no special comment on refuse collection in the Council's area during the year under review. There is a weekly collection for every parish in the Council's district of refuse and salvage. The collection is a curb side one. There are each year a comparatively small number of householders who press for a door collection. Your Council have considered these complaints from time to time, but on the grounds of cost they resolved to retain the curb side service.

During this year there have again been a small number of ratepayers who have raised this question. There have been no other complaints with regard to the service, apart from the occasional ratepayer who claims that his bin has been left, and these have been dealt with promptly by your workmen. The present refuse collection service is carried out by one 16 cubic yard vehicle and one 12 cubic yard vehicle, with one 12 cubic yard vehicle giving occasional relief on heavy days where due to increase in the number of houses to be collected arising from extensive building going on in the area, the normal day's working is beyond the regular team. This relief during the year has comprised on the average the relief vehicle turning out on some two half days in each week. The service has again been maintained by appreciable overtime working. The men have not complained of this overtime working, but on the whole would appear to appreciate the additional money they can earn. It is in fact more economical to allow overtime working than to purchase a third vehicle. Nevertheless, as I stated last year, a third vehicle will have to be brought into service. I reported to your Council in November that a new type vehicle had been exhibited at the Public Works and Municipal Service Congress, being a vehicle of the compressor type with a compressed load equivalent to 50 cubic yards, and after carefully examining all refuse collection vehicles at the Exhibition, I concluded that subject to certain checks, this might be the most economical type of vehicle to obtain, and at the end of the year this was receiving consideration.

It is a problem of some complexity to calculate the properties which comprise a reasonable day's working for a refuse collection team. Few facts are static. For example one driver differs from another, and one loader differs from another loader in their capacity to cope with this kind of work. The yield of refuse not only differs from day to day and week to week, but differs also from parish to parish. The accessibility of bins placed at the gate of properties varies between parish and parish, and the distance the refuse has to be hauled for tipping varies between parish and parish. There is, however, no doubt that the service is appreciably overloaded, and with the present rate of building in the Council's area, namely between 700 and 800 new houses being completed each year, it is becoming more so month by month.

We were no nearer at the end of the year resolving the tipping problems of your Council which will arise when the two present tips are filled. The tip at Skelton will not last much longer, but fortunately during the year the change of ownership of the Towthorpe tip which will last for some time, did not result in the Council being deprived of the use of this particular site.

As I have said before, the disposal of refuse by reasonably controlled tipping, is the most economical method of dealing with it, but in the area of your Council the most difficult factor is that, comprising as it does a comparatively flat area being part of the Plain of York, the most suitable tipping places are very few indeed. There are some old clay pits which could be usefully filled in, but as the Ordnance datum line generally over your Council's area is in the region of 25 to somewhere around 40 above sea level, the water table is high, and such clay pits as might be available are always filled with water and would not be capable of being filled in without not only pumping out the water but providing continuous pumping facilities which would be costly.

The value of salvage continues to decrease, and it will be seen that whereas salvage produced £808 in 1957, it has only produced in the year under review £449. This represents a slight increase on the previous year of some £40. The slight increase in the year under review is maintained despite the fact that the value of waste collected is again down considerably. The main reduction in the amount raised by the sale of salvage would appear to be due to the reducing amount of waste paper and cardboard sold. I do not altogether feel that your loaders are blameless in this respect, as members of your Council have drawn attention on one or two occasions to the fact that the loaders have been seen to discharge waste paper put out for collection amongst the household refuse, and although your drivers and loaders are warned that this must in no circumstances take place, I am not altogether satisfied that this instruction is still being carefully followed. It is true that when I interviewed the driver and loader teams they have denied mixing paper with refuse unless it has been too wet due to bad weather conditions to retain for baling. I cannot help feeling that if there was some bonus system for paper collected, the returns would be appreciably increased.

REFUSE COLLECTION - WHOLE AREA BY DIRECT LABOUR

Parish or Village	No. of Properties served	Population	Means of Disposal
			Controlled tipping at:
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe	28	88	Towthorpe
Claxton	50	158	"
Clifton Without	1,054	3,330	Skelton
Earswick	75	237	Towthorpe
Flaxton	82	259	"
Gate Helmsley	63	199	"
Harton	24	76	"
Haxby	789	2,493	"
Heworth Without	481	1,520	"
Holtby	19	60	"
Huntington	1,994	6,301	"
Lillings Ambo	42	133	"
Murton	119	376	"
New Earswick	738	2,332	"
Osbaldwick	791	2,500	"
Rawcliffe	917	2,898	Skelton
Sand Hutton	42	133	Towthorpe
Skelton	232	733	Skelton
Stockton-on-Forest	238	752	Towthorpe
Strensall	355	1,122	"
Towthorpe	32	101	"
Upper Helmsley	10	32	"
Warthill	34	107	"
Wigginton	117	370	"
	8,326	26,310	

SALVAGE

Details of the collection of salvage for the last three years are set out below:

1958

Material	Weight				Value		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.	£	s.	d.
Woollens		1	0	20	4.	6.	9.
Rags	1	2	3	0	21.	7.	6.
Mixed Waste Paper	54	11	0	0	381.	17.	0.
Cardboard	12	1	0	0	102.	8.	6.
Scrap Iron (2 loads)					4.	0.	0.
Kitchen waste					82.	1.	7.
TOTAL	67	15	3	20	£596.	1.	4.

1959

Material	Weight				Value		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.	£	s.	d.
Woollens		1	3	7	7.	18.	6.
Rags	1	6	2	20	22.	13.	6.
Rags (6 bundles)					3.	0.	0.
Mixed Waste Paper	30	15	0	0	207.	10.	3.
Cardboard	6	7	0	0	53.	19.	6.
Cast Iron	5	2	0	0	25.	10.	0.
Scrap Iron	2	3	0	0	8.	12.	0.
Mixed Brass		1	3	0	4.	7.	3.
Kitchen Waste					74.	18.	3.
TOTAL	45	17	0	27	£408.	9.	3.

1960

Material	Weight				Value		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lb.	£.	s.	d.
Woollens		3	0	18	13.	3.	1.
Rags	1	10	3	21	22.	13.	6.
Mixed Waste Paper	38	19	0	0	272.	13.	0.
Cardboard	9	12	2	0	81.	16.	4.
Lead			2	22	2.	0.	4.
Kitchen Waste					56.	17.	6.
TOTAL	50	6	1	5	£449.	3.	9.

FOOD SALVAGE

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Bins Distributed</u>				
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Clifton Without/Rawcliffe	20	16	16	13	7
Haxby	9	9	9	9	9
	29	25	25	22	16

FACTORIES

The tabular statement required by the Ministry of Labour is once again set out below. I have no comments of any importance to report, and there have been no particular problems arise. The responsibility for the issue of Certificates of Escape in Case of Fire was transferred from the Local Authority to the County Fire Authority during the year.

<u>Mechanical</u>		<u>Non-Mechanical</u>	
Agricultural Engineers	1	Grease & Dripping Extraction	2
Bakeries	2	Slaughterhouses	4
Bedding Mattresses etc.	1		
Breweries	1		6
Brickmaking	2		
Canning Factories	1		
Caravan Construction	1		
Clothing manufacturers	1		
Concrete and stone block making	3		
Engineering Works	2		
Firewood - sawmills	5		
Furniture manufacturers	1		
Joinery	8		
Laundries	2		
Letterpress printing	1		
Mineral Factories	1		
Motor vehicle repairs	24		
Paper baling	2		
Railway wagon repairs	1		
Scientific Instruments	1		
Slaughterhouses	2		
	63		
Outworkers	7		

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the local authority	6	666	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	70	228	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	-	-	-	-

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

TABLE OF NOTICES SERVED

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Statutory</u>
Notices served under the:		
Public Health Act, 1936	89	1
Housing Act 1936/1957	10	-
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	11	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	44	-
Water Act, 1945	3	-
Factories Act, 1937 (Sec.34)	3	-
Rent Act, 1957	-	2

COMPLAINTS

Number of general complaints received	115
Number of general complaints investigated	115
Number where action taken	103
Number where no action taken	12
Number of Council House complaints received	1168
Number of Council House complaints investigated	1168
Number where action taken	1145
Number where no action taken	23
Number of complaints received under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	44
Number investigated	44
Number where action taken	44

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

Ashplaces and Ashbins	23
Cesspools and Sewage Tanks	28
Closets - Water	2
- Pail	9
- Privies	1
Complaints	166
Dairies, Milkshops & Milkstores	5
Drains - inspected	1510
- tested	753
Factories	28
Food Shops -	
Bakehouses	3
Butchers Shops	9
Cooked Meats	34
Fish Shops	6
Grocers Shops	32
Ice Cream	9
Restaurant Kitchens	58
Slaughterhouses	899
Other Food Shops	18
Food inspections	3
Meat inspections	7139
Housing -	
Houses repairable	162
Houses not repairable	12
Overcrowding	1
Infectious Disease investigation	21
Meetings, interviews & Miscellaneous Visits	638
Nuisances found	11
Offensive Trade Premises	666
Outworkers	7
Re-inspections - Housing	59
- Infectious Disease	3
- Nuisances	16
- Verminous Premises	1
Samples - water	12
- effluent	6
Tips	54
Temporary Dwellings	39
Verminous Premises	4
Water Supplies	194
Buildings - in course of erection	5185
- sites	1233
- special visits	97
- foundations	577
Completed - Houses	601
- Other	244
Contravention - Building Byelaws	35
Defects found	7
Dykes & Watercourses	88
Dangerous Structures	1
Land Surveys	33
Sewage Disposal & Sewerage Works	136
Sewers	119
Temporary Buildings	9
Council House Property	2929
Office Maintenance	2
Petrol Stores	63
Post War Housing	2
Refuse Collection & Salvage	23
Prosecutions	2
Town Planning	5
Footpaths & Rights of Way	22
Street Naming	618

24,719

HOUSING

During the year the only properties erected by the Council were 2 single bedroom bungalows and 2 2-bedroom bungalows at Claxton. On the other hand, nearly 700 houses were erected by private developers. 27 houses were erected by other local authorities, in this case the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust at New Earswick. The Memorial Trust is not strictly speaking a local authority, but is a registered Housing Trust and is included in the heading "Other Local Authorities".

With regard to slum clearance, the position is that in the return forwarded to the Ministry in 1955 which the Ministry required all local authorities to forward, the number of houses unfit for human habitation was 104. Slum clearance in your area is fortunately not the serious problem it is with other authorities, and I believe this in some measure to be due to the fact that throughout your post-war building programme your system of priority which was based on an attempt to assess hardship of applicants, enabled the Council to rehouse appreciable numbers of persons living in conditions which were most unsatisfactory. This assessment of hardship which has always taken into account the condition of the property has resulted in a gradual clearance of houses unfit for human habitation, and the present position is that of the 104 houses contained in the programme submitted to the Ministry, 14 houses only remain to be dealt with. It is true that this figure has varied since the original figure was submitted, but this is due not so much to further deterioration of the houses which were fit some years ago, as to the fact that some houses which could be rendered fit but could not be classified as houses repairable at a reasonable cost have been sacrificed by the owners who were unwilling to carry out the works, and which houses being in that category, left the owners a free choice. In point of fact, quite a number of houses have been demolished under this category of the Housing Act which were structurally sound properties and which it seemed unfortunate to pull down.

Although no detailed survey of overcrowding has been undertaken in your area for some years, it is not considered that there is any appreciable overcrowding, and we do not know of any cases in the district where there is overcrowding in excess of the legal standard. Here again, I believe that the Council's problem of overcrowding has been not ineffectively dealt with by the fact that your priority scheme for rehousing in the post war years has taken into full consideration the hardship enforced upon people living in these conditions, and many families have been rehoused during the post war years on these grounds alone. It is still a matter of regret in this area that the Housing Act of 1949, subsequently amended by the Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954, and the Housing Act, 1957, which attempted to standardise the conditions comprising unfitness in a dwellinghouse proved, in the case of this Council, to be considerably lower in standard than the standard the Council themselves fixed under the 1936 Act. Under the 1936 Act, Sec.188, the standard of unfitness laid down was the standard of housing generally in the Council's district, and as this standard was such that the great majority of properties were provided with water closets, bathrooms and hot water, these amenities had always been called for in Housing Act Notices served by your Council. The new Housing Act of course prevented any local authority requiring the provision of hot water or baths as an item of fitness, and the resultant standard was of course laid down. Bearing in mind that this policy has been pursued by your Council for many years, it will be clear that the number of properties which would come within the meaning of the Grant Aid Scheme is appreciably reduced.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for defects under the Public Health & Housing Acts	174
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	383
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses included in (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 to 1932	12
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	266
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in (3) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	163

2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices:

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or by their officers	41
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3. Action under Statutory Powers:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	N11
(ii) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	N11

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936:

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) by owners	3
(b) by local authority in default of owners	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 19, 21 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished	16
(iii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(iv) Number of underground rooms or tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the rooms having been rendered fit	Nil
(v) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were given by owners to bring the properties to a standard in compliance with the Housing Act	Nil
(vi) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were given by owners not to use premises for human habitation	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding

(a)(i) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year)	
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein)	No record
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein)	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		15
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases		39
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps to abate the overcrowding		Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding which it is considered desirable to report		Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The operation of the Improvement Grant scheme of the Ministry has continued to follow the policy laid down by your Council. During the year 56 applications were made for Standard Grant, of which 34 were approved before the end of the year, and this has resulted in these houses being brought up to modern standards of accommodation. 11 applications for Discretionary Grants have been received, 9 of which were granted. Your Council's policy of dealing with Discretionary Grants was carefully laid down at the commencement of the Act and it has been a fairly rigid standard. The general tendency of applications seems to be that the Grant scheme has been used almost exclusively by owner/occupiers. Very few applications have been received from owners of property which are let, if one excludes those rented properties owned by the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust.

Standard Grants

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Applications Received</u>	<u>No. of Applications Approved</u>	<u>No. of Applications disapproved, deferred or not proceeded with</u>
1959	39	38	1
1960	56	34	22

Discretionary Grants

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Applications Received</u>	<u>No. of Applications Approved</u>	<u>No. of Applications disapproved, deferred or not proceeded with</u>
1956	46	30	16
1957	25	14	11
1958	29	16	13
1959	11	9	2
1960	11	9	2

CARAVANS & CARAVAN SITES

New legislation came into force during the year to control existing and future caravan sites. The Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960, laid down model conditions for both seasonal and permanent caravan sites and consolidated both Planning and Public Health legislation. This should give uniformity throughout the country and improve the standard of sites generally.

There is in the area one comparatively large site in respect of which there is a planning consent for summer use only, and the Council issued a licence based on the model conditions. In my opinion, there is a need in an area as large as this for a permanent caravan site for those persons who, because of their employment or special circumstances, find that living in a caravan is the most satisfactory means of providing housing accommodation.

Year	No. of Caravans brought into area	No. of Caravans removed from area	Total number of Licensed Caravans in Area	Licensed Site
1956	3	-	7	
1957	1	1	7	
1958	5	4	8	
1959	1	2	7	
1960	1	1	7	1 (for 100 caravans)

HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE COUNCIL

The Council's house building programme has virtually come to a full stop due principally to the fact that the Exchequer subsidies are available in this area only for housing the elderly and for slum clearance. The Council have built a considerable number of bungalows for elderly persons and have largely accomplished the demolition or closing of those houses which were found in the Rural Housing Survey to be in Category 5. The needs of persons still living in sub-standard houses are being met by giving them priority for casual vacancies. In practice, it is usually found that the tenants of sub-standard properties are elderly and are suitable for the allocation of old people's dwellings. During the year, 4 bungalows were completed at Claxton, 3 of which were allocated to the tenants of condemned cottages.

PARISH	Single Bedroom Bungalows	2 Bedroom Bungalows	Terran Pre-fabs (2 Bed.)	2 Bedroom Houses	3-Bed Brick Houses	3-Bed Airey Houses	4-Bed room Houses	TOTAL
Buttercrambe				4	2			6
Claxton	2	2		4	8			12
Flaxton	2			2	6	6		16
Gate Helmsley				4	8			12
Harton				2	2			4
Haxby	30		16	24	95		3	162
Huntington	16		21	15	85	10	1	148
Lilling					2			2
Osbalwick	18	8		17	21			64
Skelton	18	4		64	59	8	7	160
Stockton/Forest	6	4		20	30		2	62
Strensall	26	3 *	13	10	48	8	2	106
Warthill				2	2			4
Wigginton				4	7		1	12
TOTALS	118	21	50	172	375	32	16	780

* The Hostel

HOUSING APPLICATIONS

With the change in the policy with regard to Council house building, applications are only accepted by the Council from the following:

1. Elderly persons requiring smaller or more suitable accommodation.
2. Couples living with relatives or in rooms.
3. Persons living in poorer types of accommodation who require better and/or larger houses.

Generally speaking, some 40 of your existing houses become vacant each year, and the needs of these three categories are met from these vacancies.

It was found during the year that many of the applicants, particularly the younger ones, had bought their own houses, and that the total number of applications was unrealistic. Accordingly, a re-registration was carried out, and the total number on the list at the end of the year was 92.

Year	No. of applications on list on 1st January	New applications received during the year	No. of families rehuses	No. on list on 31st December
1956	165	165	72	250
1957	250	127	53	201
1958	201	93	69	197
1959	197	26	41	215
1960	215	22	25	92

COMPARATIVE RECORD OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED

PRE-WAR

	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1942</u>
By Flaxton R.D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	14	12	-	-
By private individuals	103	177	171	209	241	224	203	226	205	246	42	-
By local authorities and other Housing Organisations	92	310	275	-	52	213	90	170	140	-	-	4

TOTALS

195	487	446	446	209	293	442	293	399	359	258	42	4
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POST-WAR

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
By Flaxton R.D.C.	50	32	112	78	75	44	51	89	59	65	36	26	15	10	4
By private individuals	61	40	6	21	18	20	24	73	225	320	287	357	516	624	694
By local authorities and other Housing Organisations	20	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	27

TOTALS

131	72	118	99	93	64	82	162	284	385	323	383	531	645	725
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PLANS & BYELAWS

The deposit of plans of new houses and alterations has continued at a very high level. It will be seen that over 1600 plans have been dealt with during the year by the Plans Committee, resulting in a considerable amount of administrative work. Not unnaturally the deposit of this vast number of plans gives rise to many problems concerning the correct interpretation of the byelaws. Although the majority of local authorities throughout the country operate the same set of model byelaws, there is no complete uniformity of interpretation, and the coming two or three years may see the issue of Building Regulations covering the whole country. The Building Research Station of the Ministry of Works have given us valuable advice on problems associated with particular forms of construction, and I am indebted to them for their assistance. Information has also been supplied to the Rural District Council's Association at their request on points in the existing building byelaws which have given rise to difficulties. The byelaws which have been found to be of particular difficulty are those dealing with the fire resistance of external walls of dwellinghouses, garages and industrial buildings.

Plans were deposited for the following buildings:

Dwellinghouses - Local Authority	4
- Private	713
Alterations and extensions to dwellinghouses	136
Agricultural buildings	29
Factory and business premises	20
Layouts	14
Miscellaneous (Schools, pavilions, garages, etc.)	576
Amended plans	101
Preliminary proposals	52
TOTAL	1,645

MILK, MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

MILK

The number of persons retailing milk in the area has remained constant during the year. Generally speaking, practically all the milk supplied in the area is sold in bottles and supplied by the two major companies operating in the area. The almost complete eradication of tuberculosis coupled with pasteurisation of most milk supplies has almost eliminated the possibility of infection from milk, with the possible exception of that from brucella abortus which may still arise from consuming unpasteurised milk. There were no complaints during the year with regard to either unwholesome milk or the dirty condition of bottles.

Table of Registration & Licences Issued

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
No. of registered dairies	7	7	7	6	7
No. of retail purveyors	24	25	25	22	21
No. of licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	20	22	22	15	15
No. of licences issued to sell Sterilised Milk	4	5	7	11	10
N . of licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	16	19	18	10	10

MEAT

The Council was required during the year to submit to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food a report on the existing slaughterhouses in the area and the future requirements. During the year a new slaughterhouse was constructed at Skelton, and this came into operation in the Spring. It was designed to comply with the requirements of the new Slaughterhouse Act, and complied in all respects with the Hygiene & Construction Regulations. One of the other Slaughterhouses required a comparatively small amount of work, but the remaining four required more extensive works to be undertaken.

Regular slaughtering has taken place at all these premises, but the considerable increase in the carcasses inspected is the result almost entirely of the operations at the new premises. The number of bovine animals affected with tuberculosis has decreased, and those found to be affected are reactors sent out for slaughtering by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. In the case of pigs, it will be seen that one in twenty is affected with tuberculosis, almost entirely affecting the head only. This may be due to the consumption of tuberculous material of either the bovine or avian type.

We have again achieved 100% meat inspection during the year, although in the case of the two slaughterhouses carrying out emergency slaughtering this results in a considerable number of inconvenient visits.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	-	1487	72	77	786	5317
Number inspected	-	1487	72	77	786	5317
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis & cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	86	16	18	23	27
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	77	-	-	-	163
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	10.9%	22.2%	20.8%	3.04%	3.5%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	12	2	-	-	1
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	23	-	2	-	269
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	2.3%	2.8%	2.6%	-	5.08%
<u>Cysticerci only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD SHOPS & PREMISES

Conditions in the food shops in the area have continued to be relatively good. The main difficulty is that the smaller village shops tend to carry a considerable variety of goods and their accommodation is very limited. This makes the regular cleaning of premises very difficult. There is, however, no legislation which requires a specific amount of storage accommodation to be provided relative to the turnover of a business, but in the case of plans deposited for new shops we have drawn the attention of the developers to the necessity of providing adequate storage accommodation not only for goods but for empty containers, and the desirability of providing adequate access to the rear of the premises.

During the year, three complaints were received as to unwholesome food being sold in the area. 1. A meat pie which was mouldy. (2) A wasp embedded in a bread loaf. (3) A piece of metal in a tin of beans. A further complaint referred to an earwig found in a tin of steak purchased in Northumberland but canned in the area. In all these cases exhaustive enquiries were carried out to ascertain the cause and prevent recurrence. It seems to me that the present law with regard to unfit food makes it extremely difficult for a local authority to obtain a conviction even though they may feel that proceedings should be instituted.

<u>No. in Area</u>	<u>Inspections Made</u>
Bakehouses	4
Butchers' Shops	9
Greengrocers & Grocers	32
Canteen & Restaurant Kitchens	58
Fish Shops	6
General Stores	64

ICE CREAM

There are 45 premises in the area registered for the sale of ice cream. In each case the ice cream is retailed as received in prepacked wrappers or containers.

<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
34	35	41	45	45

